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was estimated at 6,000 at Chao-yang and the local press places the number for 1911 at 2,000. The native press at Chao-chow-fu states that the epidemic at that place is growing in intensity and that every quarter of the city is infected. It is reported that from 10 to 20 per cent of the cases recover. The type of the disease is bubonic, the pneumonic form being unknown here.

#### ECUADOR.

##### Plague and Yellow Fever.

The following information was received from the director of public health:

*June 1-15, 1911.*

*Plague.*—At Guayaquil 2 cases were reported.

*Yellow fever.*—At Guayaquil 8 cases with 4 deaths were reported; at Milagro 4 cases with 3 deaths.

#### EGYPT.

##### PORT SAID—Plague on Steamship.

The following information was taken from the Bulletin Quarantenaire, Alexandria, Egypt, June 15:

The steamship *Yeddo* from New York via Naples and Torrevieja, Spain, arrived at Port Said June 9 with a case of suspect plague on board. The patient was removed to the lazaretto. The case was bacteriologically verified June 13.

#### FRANCE.

##### Quarantine at St. Nazaire.

Vice Consul Beecher at Havre reports, June 23, that the health authorities at St. Nazaire have declared Naples, Palermo, and Venice to be infected with cholera and have ordered special quarantine measures to be put in force against vessels arriving from these ports. Measures have also been ordered against arrivals from Bouchir, Persia, on account of the presence of plague at that port.

#### GREECE.

##### Cholera.

The American consul general at Athens reports, July 8, the presence of cholera at Laurium in the southeast part of Attica, about 40 miles by rail from Athens.

#### HAWAII.

##### Record of Plague Infection.

The last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17,

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<sup>1</sup> Public Health Reports, Apr. 28, 1911, p. 616.

1910; 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911, and 1 fatal case was reported April 19.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2, 1911. A plague-infected rat was found at Hilo during the week ended June 10, 1911.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reports, June 19:

#### HONOLULU.

*Week ended June 17, 1911.*

Total rats and mongoose taken.....	750
Rats trapped.....	743
Mongoose trapped.....	7
Examined bacteriologically.....	640
Classification of rats trapped:	
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i> .....	95
<i>Mus musculus</i> .....	257
<i>Mus norvegicus</i> .....	30
<i>Mus rattus</i> .....	361

#### INDIA.

##### CALCUTTA—Cholera, Plague, and Smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Allan reports June 8:

During the week ended May 20 there were reported at Calcutta 49 deaths from cholera, 65 from plague, and 1 from smallpox; in all Bengal, 554 cases of plague with 515 deaths; in all India, 23,431 cases of plague with 21,142 deaths.

#### ITALY.

##### NAPLES—Emigrant Inspection on Account of Cholera.

Passed Asst. Surg. King at Naples reports June 24:

The United States quarantine regulations prescribed for cholera-infected ports are in force at Naples. Steerage passengers from infected or suspect points are lodged in the emigrant barracks, where they are held isolated and under observation for a period of five days before sailing. Their stools are examined bacteriologically to exclude bacillus carriers. If coming from noninfected or nonsuspicious places the detention is only for the time spent in passing through the city. In passing from the railroad station to the barracks and again to the wharf they are under guard. This service is under the charge of a medical officer of the Royal navy. The second-class passengers are handled in practically the same way except that they are isolated in a small hotel maintained by the steamship companies. They are under the observation of physicians of the companies under supervision of this office. The passengers not requiring isolation generally time their arrival in Naples so that they can go directly on board the steamer.

First-class passengers are required to give evidence as to their whereabouts during the five days preceding embarkation and are held if circumstances warrant.

All steerage baggage is disinfected, and cabin baggage will be disinfected whenever necessary. The carrying of foodstuffs on board is prohibited, and all that is found after search is confiscated and destroyed. The selling of fruits and vegetables by bumboats alongside the steamers is prohibited.